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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

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Arizona Corporation Commission

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ARIZONA CORP COMMISSION  
400 W. CONGRESS - STE 218  
TUCSON, AZ 85701

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF  
TUCSON ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY FOR  
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUST AND  
REASONABLE RATES AND CHARGES

DOCKETED BY

DOCKET NO. E-01933A-15-0322

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DESIGNED TO REALIZE A REASONABLE  
RATE OF RETURN ON THE FAIR VALUE OF  
THE PROPERTIES OF TEP DEVOTED TO ITS  
OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE  
OF AZ AND FOR RELATED APPROVALS.

NOTICE OF FILING OF DIRECT  
TESTIMONY OF KEVIN KOCH

**Q.** Please state your name and business address.

**A.** My name is Kevin Koch. My business address is 612 N. 7th Ave, Tucson, Arizona, 85705.

**Q.** What is the purpose of your Direct Testimony?

**A.** The purpose of my testimony is to explain the effects of proposed rates on customer owned solar and to propose options which would allow for the continued viability of the solar opportunity.

**Q.** Are there any principles you would like to be considered as a framework for establishing rates for solar customers?

**A.** Yes, I favor market signals, over a cost of service model. Market signal rates are in the public interest, as cost of service rates would lead to a further economic stratification (regressive rather than progressive rates), discourage new development, and discourage energy efficiency.

Energy efficiency and conservation signals are vital to our economy. The less energy we use, the more resources we will have to put toward other economic activities. This is true both due to the reduced cost of paying directly for electricity generation, as well as secondarily through paying less indirect costs for externalities of health care, climate related expenses, etc.

DG is good for our community economic vitality, even if it is not as cost efficient as utility scale solar. While I support the majority of investments being made in utility scale projects, large commercial projects as well as small commercial and residential projects will bring outside investment dollars and

contribute to the desirability index of the Tucson area. This is consistent with 10 years of Commission policy supporting lowest cost to the ratepayer solar incentives.

It is important that the solar opportunity continues to be a viable option for DG customers, both for the economic vitality listed above, and as a means to protect the investment that the Commission has supported. If DG solar is no longer viable, existing systems are likely to fall into disrepair and the investment the Commission made will be wasted. In addition, public faith in renewable energy could be compromised as it was in the 1980s when solar incentives were removed too quickly and the majority of systems were abandoned and fell into disrepair.

In addition, innovation in the DG space has benefitted the state of AZ and the utilities as innovation, training and product development have dramatically lowered the cost of solar. This DG space should continue to receive support as it delivers innovation, community engagement, cost reductions and environmental benefits to Arizona.

Lastly, there seems to be common agreement on the value of gradualism with regard to ratemaking. The question then, is, what is the definition of gradual. TEP claims that since their proposal does not go all the way to addressing the cost shift as they see it, their proposal is gradual. It is my opinion that gradualism from the customer's perspective looks something like less than 10% change in their rates. The TEP proposal calls for approximately 50% reduction in the value of solar generated energy. I would support proposals that maintain reductions of less than 10% to the value of the electricity produced by a solar electric installation

**Q.** Can you evaluate the effect of the proposed three part rates on future solar customers?

**A.** It is very difficult to value the impact of solar on demand charges. For lower demand ratepayers, solar mostly likely will not reduce their demand. Therefore, savings from solar for these customers will be \$0.0623/kwh. For customers with summer demand below approximately 6kw, the approximate payback for investing in a solar system would go from 8.7 years to 16.4 years. For medium load residences, solar systems could be sold with a demand manager, and approximate payback would go from 8.6 years to 12.1 years. For high demand homes, the approximate payback goes from 8.2 years to 12.1 years.\*

Therefore, the proposed rate structure would most likely have the effect of greatly slowing the adoption of customer owned photovoltaic systems, and would bias adoption primarily toward larger users.

\*Assumptions based on 1760 kwh/kw/yr., demand manager reduction of 3 – 4 kw for medium users and 4 – 5 kw for larger users, and a demand time of use period similar to current time of use rate periods.

**Q.** Do you think that the proposed three parts rates will be effective at reducing system wide demand during peak hours?

**A.** In our limited testing of a demand manager combined with solar, afternoon peak contribution would increase, while early evening peak contribution would decrease. This is because in order to remain comfortable during the early evening, it is advantageous to pre-cool a home in the early afternoon. Whereas with current rates a home with solar will often overproduce in the late afternoon, under demand based rates a home will likely have net consumption all afternoon and evening.

**Q.** Do you have any alternative proposal?

**A.** Yes. I would propose the establishment of a simple market signal based rate designed to continue to support the adoption of customer owned solar. I would propose that solar customers have the choice of two rate plans, one designed to support customer owned solar with as little subsidy from a cost of service perspective as possible, and the other designed to encourage innovation and evolution of the smart home and smart grid.

The first rate should use a metric of 8-10 years for payback for solar. I think a rate which either contains a grid usage fee or a low demand charge that results in a volumetric charge of \$0.10/kwh would meet this requirement. For higher energy users this would be more like a 20% reduction in the value of solar, but for the lower energy users it would meet the 10% threshold for gradualism. Higher energy users would have the option of using the second rate structure.

The second rate structure should have a low volumetric energy charge (in line with real cost to deliver), but inclining demand charges during peak periods. The first 2 or 3 kw should be \$7 or less per kw, and after that demand rates should increase steeply to over \$15/kw. If shifting demand is really beneficial for TEP, this optional rate structure would incentivize larger users who are contributing more to the peak demand to implement changes. While this rate structure would risk encouraging wasteful use of energy outside of the peak period, it would provide an alternate way to encourage solar while meeting TEP's need to reduce peak demand. This rate structure would align market signals with demand reduction and innovation that could result in a better synergy between customer owned solar generation and TEP's operational needs.

**Q.** Do you support TEP's proposal to end Net Metering in favor of an excess solar buyback rate pegged to market rates for utility scale power purchase agreements?

**A.** TEP's proposal is consistent with their philosophical move to cost of service rates. As stated above, I am more in favor of market signal rates, which ultimately send price signals to customers to conserve energy. As such, I am not in favor of TEP's proposal to end net metering. I believe that it would be difficult for potential solar adopters to know what their savings will be based on TEP's proposed arrangement. Furthermore, the value of a system installed on a residence could change dramatically upon

sale of the home to a new occupant with different living habits. This would make the already challenging business of appraising solar energy systems even harder, and further disincentivize customer owned solar installations in the market. I believe that net metering should be preserved, and any changes in the value of solar should be made to rates for both consumed and produced electricity.

**Q.** Should existing solar customers be grandfathered, and if so, as of what date?

**A.** If changes made to rates are gradual from the rate payer's perspective (less than 10% reduction in the value of the solar energy produced, I would support applying the new rates to all solar customers, or to a grandfather date of June 1, 2015. However, if rate changes are not gradual from the solar customer perspective, I would advocate for grandfathering as of the date of adoption of the new rates.

**Q.** Is there anything else you wish to comment on?

**A.** Yes. I do not believe that the effect of the proposed rates on conservation and energy efficiency are in the public interest. The elimination of the top tiers in the inclining block rate structure combined with the increase in the basic service charge will increase the burden of paying for our electricity infrastructure on the working class, while decreasing the relative burden of the well-off. At this time of economic uncertainty and stratification I do not support this change in cost recovery.

**Q.** Does this conclude your testimony?

**A.** Yes.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 23rd day of June, 2016.



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Kevin Koch

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